



**Society for Investigative Dermatology Conference**  
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Oral selective STAT3 inhibitors demonstrate differentiated efficacy and safety potential in preclinical models of Th17 mediated skin inflammation

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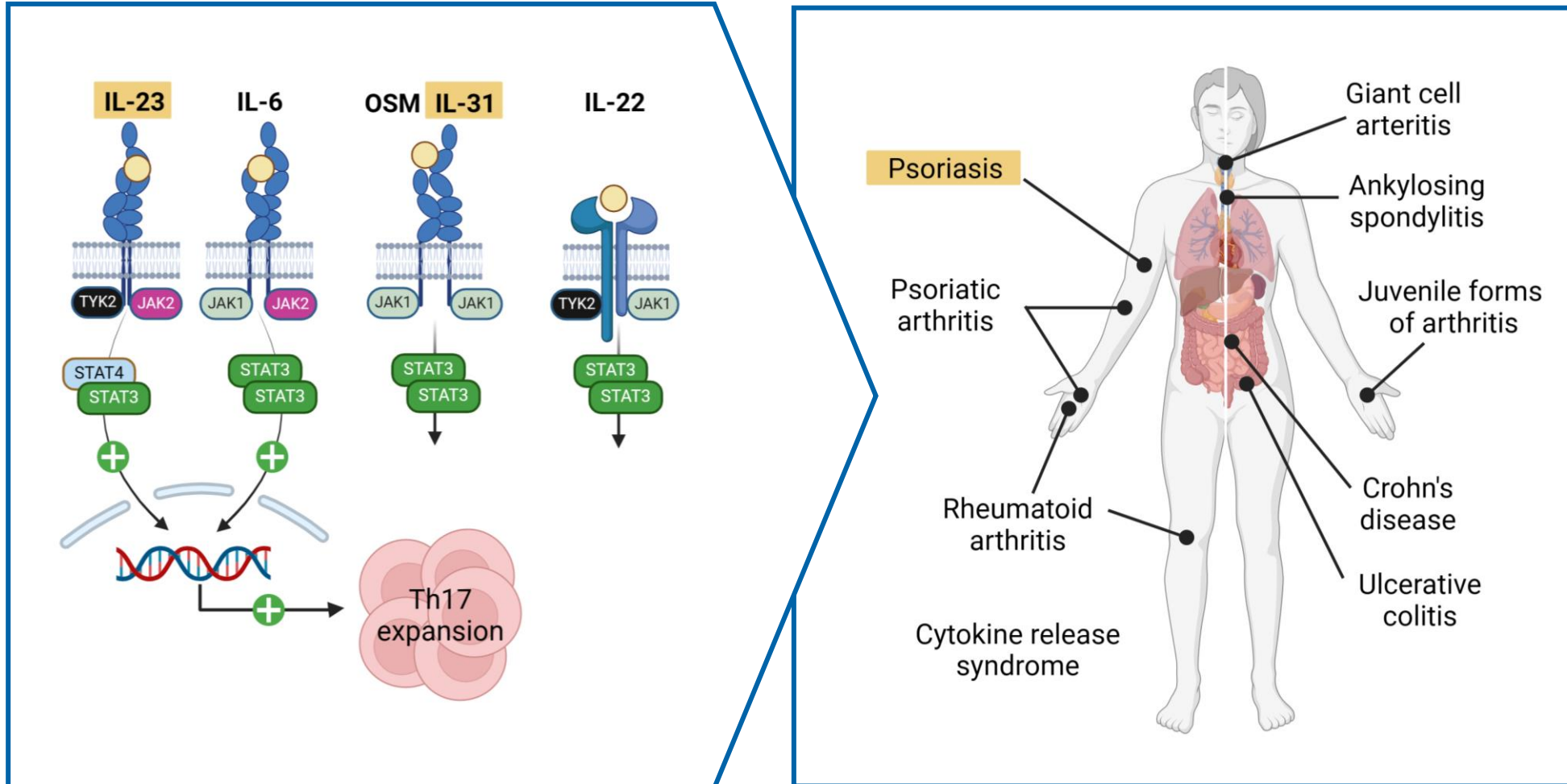
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## No Disclosures

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# STAT3 Inhibition Has Potential Clinical Applications Across Multiple Inflammatory and Autoimmune Diseases



Small molecule STAT3 inhibitors may provide an oral alternative to clinically validated biologics

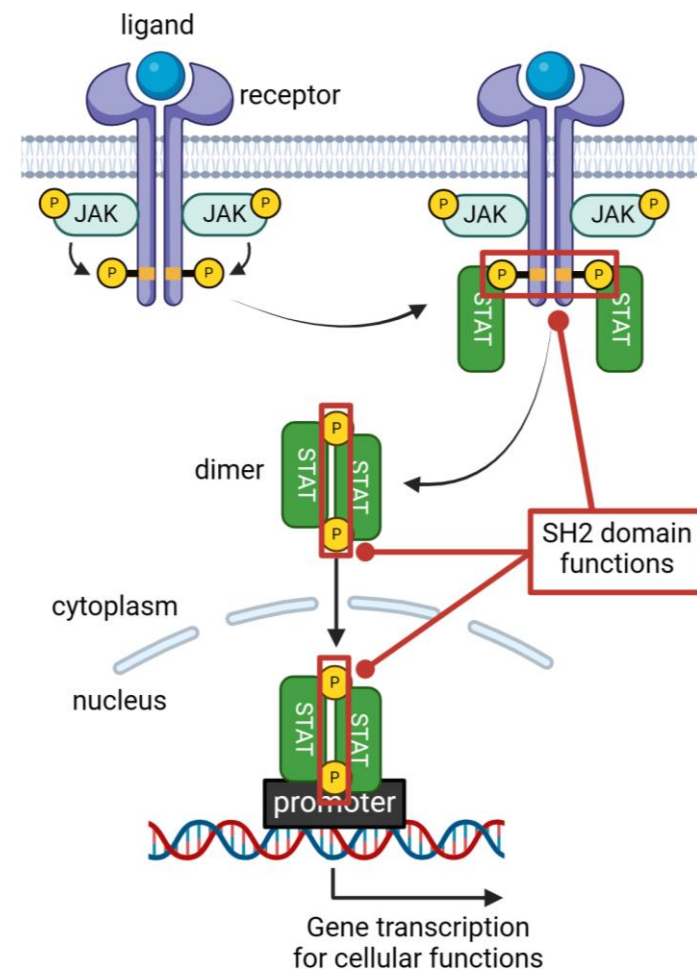


# SH2 Domains Have Previously Been Deemed “Undruggable”

Src Homology 2 (SH2) domains are highly conserved protein domains that have long been recognized as attractive drug targets

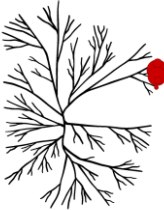
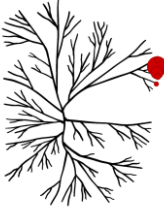
- Small protein modules made up of ~100 amino acids
- 120 human SH2 domains
- The SH2 domain of STAT proteins is required for;
  - Binding to cytokine receptors via the SH2 domain and phospho-tyrosine motifs on the receptor
  - Dimerization of STAT proteins occurs by reciprocal interactions with each monomer's SH2 domain; STAT DNA binding and transcriptional activity requires dimerization

Recludix has created a platform of integrated technologies enabling SH2 domain inhibitor discovery





# Recludix Has Discovered Highly Potent, Selective, Orally Available STAT3 Inhibitors

	REX-5376	REX-7117
Biochemical Potency (SH2scan K <sub>D</sub> )	0.15 nM	0.15 nM
Cellular Potency (pSTAT3 IC <sub>50</sub> in human PBMCs, 20hrs)	0.7 nM	1.1 nM
Cellular Selectivity (PBMCs)	~1-2X vs. STAT1 >150X vs. STAT2/4 >1,000X vs. STAT5/6	~20X vs. STAT1 >20-30X vs. STAT2 >1,000X vs. STAT4/5/6
SH2 Family Selectivity		

STAT3 potency and selectivity maintained across biochemical and cellular assays



# STAT3 Inhibitors Impair Th17 Cell Function with Differentiated Selectivity From JAK/TYK2 Inhibitors

Primary human T cells cultured under Thelper (Th) skewing conditions in the presence of compounds		T cell function			
		General Adaptive Immune response	Defense against viruses and bacteria	Defense against extracellular pathogens	Defense against parasites and mediation of antibody responses
		T Cell Activation (CD25 IC <sub>50</sub> )	Th1 Cell Function (IFN $\gamma$ IC <sub>50</sub> )	Th17 Cell Function (IL-17A IC <sub>50</sub> )	Th2 Cell Function (IL-5 IC <sub>50</sub> )
REX-7117		>10,000 nM	>3,000 nM	14 nM	>3,000 nM
REX-5376		>10,000 nM	>2,000 nM	11 nM	>3,000 nM
TYK2 Inhibitors	Deucravacitinib	>3,000 nM	260 nM	34 nM	~3,300 nM
	TAK-279	>10,000 nM	69 nM	47 nM	>3,000 nM
JAK Inhibitors	Tofacitinib	340 nM	74 nM	20 nM	20 nM
	Upadacitinib	39 nM	36 nM	8 nM	4 nM
	Baricitinib	110 nM	210 nM	15 nM	15 nM

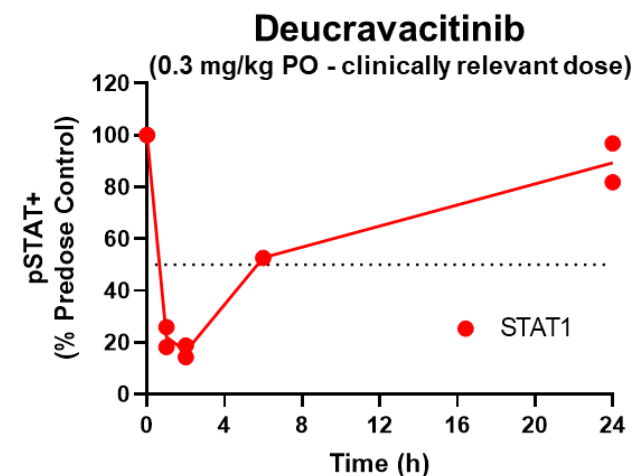
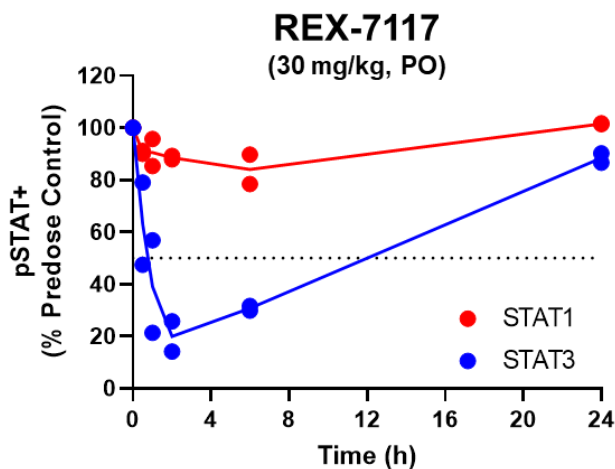
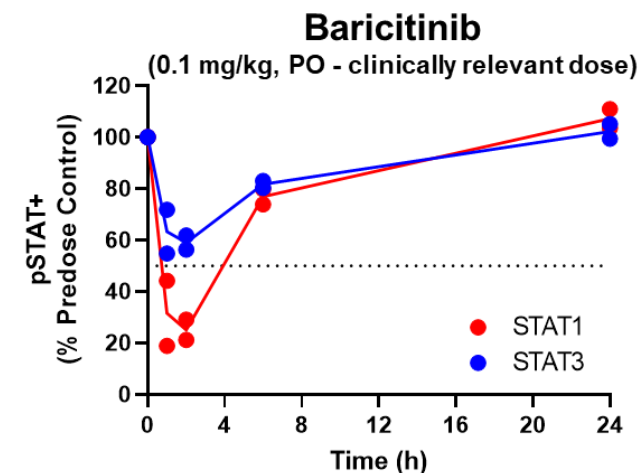
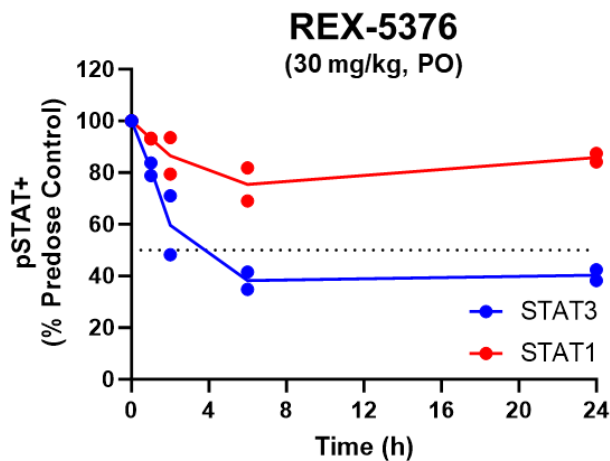
Selectivity relative to Th17 inhibition:   >30X   10-30X   <10X

Targeting STAT3 uniquely spares the broader T cell compartment



# Oral STAT3 Compounds in Dogs Achieve *In Vivo* Selective and Sustained Target Inhibition

Dog PBMCs evaluated for  
STAT inhibition following  
single day oral dosing

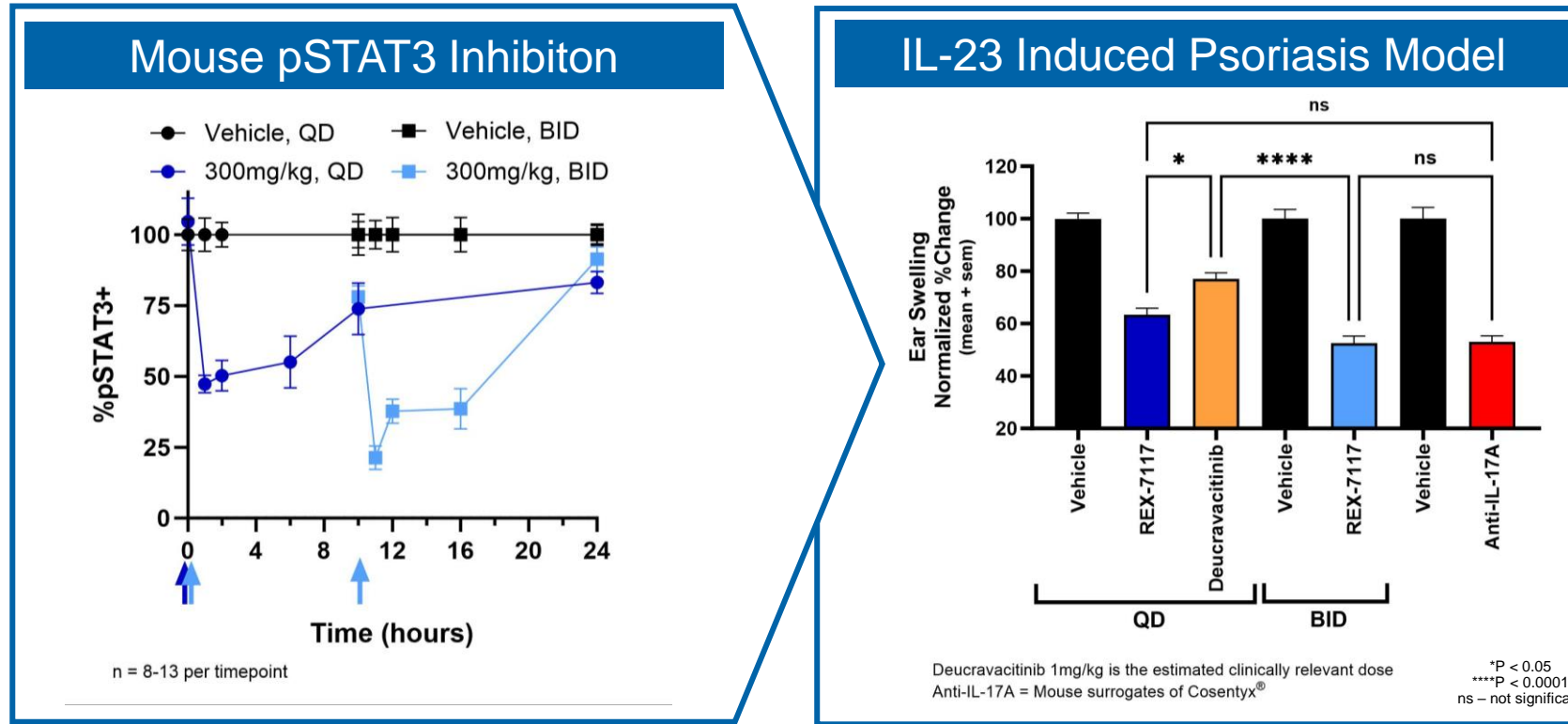


REX-7117 Inhibits on-target STAT3 activation but spares STAT1 mediated signaling



# REX-7117 Demonstrates Efficacy After Oral Dosing in a Murine IL-23-Induced Th17 Model of Psoriasis

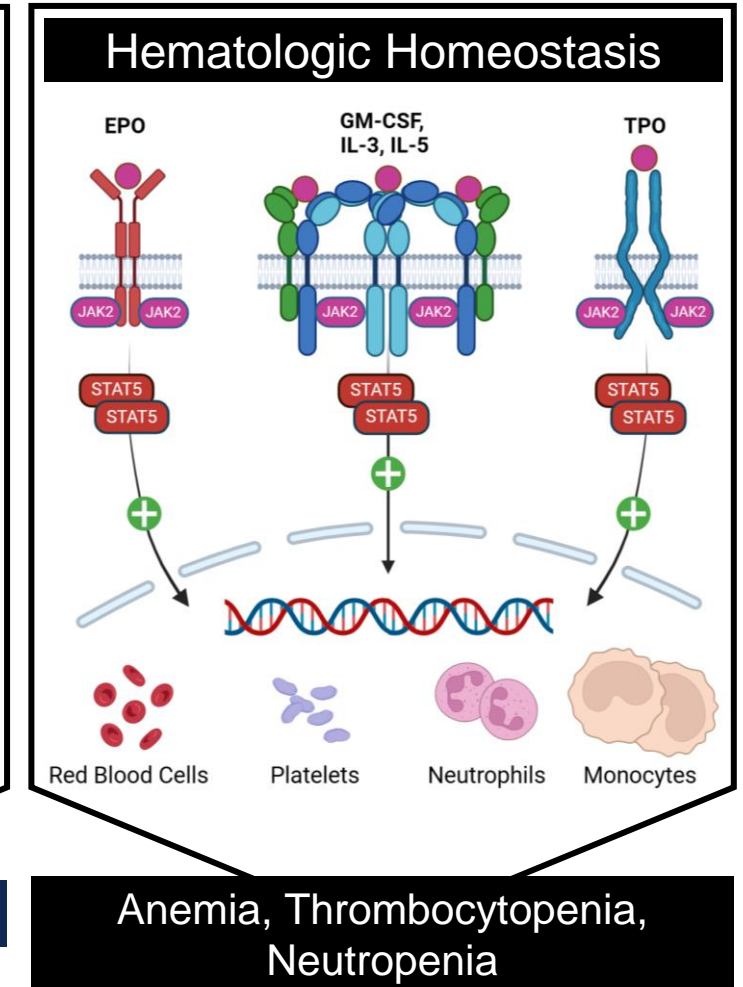
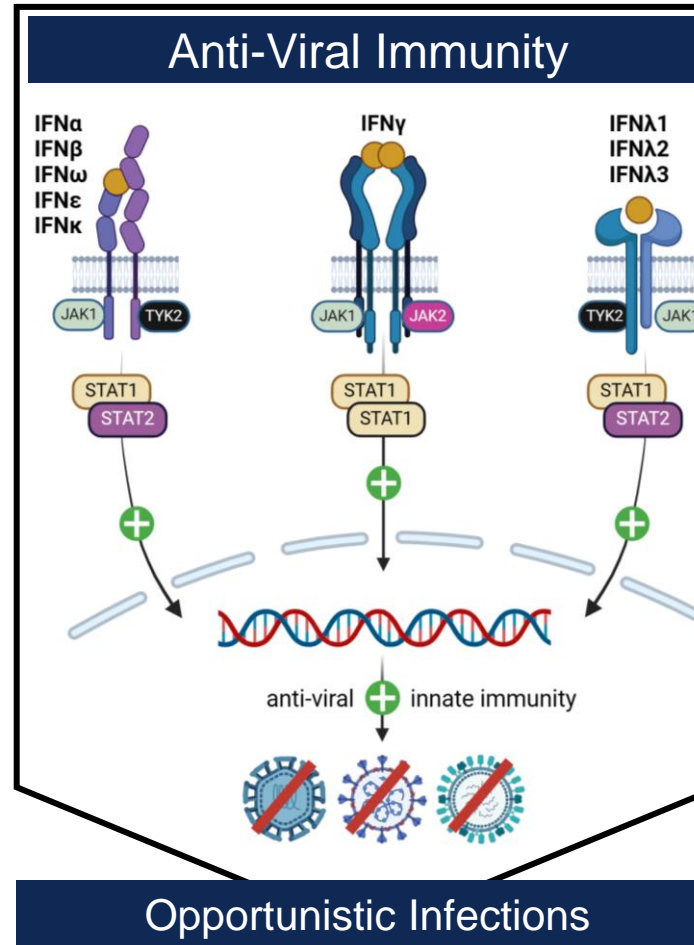
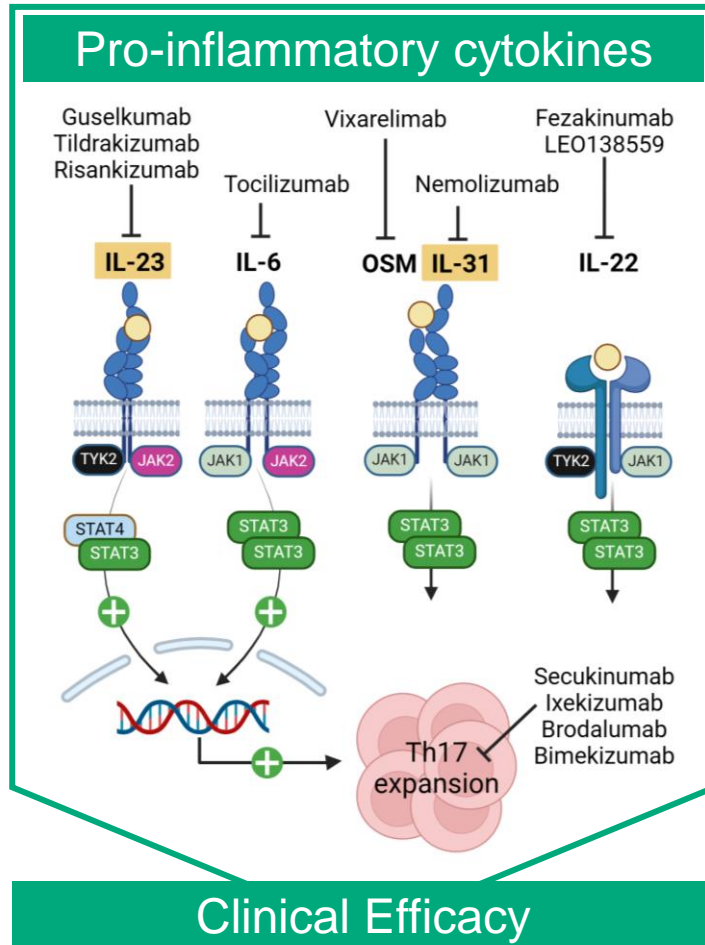
- Preclinical model used in the development of anti-IL-17 and anti-IL-23 biologics therapies
- REX-7117 dose was selected to match PD profile to that observed in dog at 15 mg/kg QD
- Deucravacitinib clinically relevant dose determined from regulatory filings and publications



REX-7117 efficacy comparable to anti-IL-17A biologic and improved relative to deucravacitinib



# STAT3 Inhibition Selectively Targets Key Inflammatory Cytokines and Downstream Th17 Cell Pathogenesis



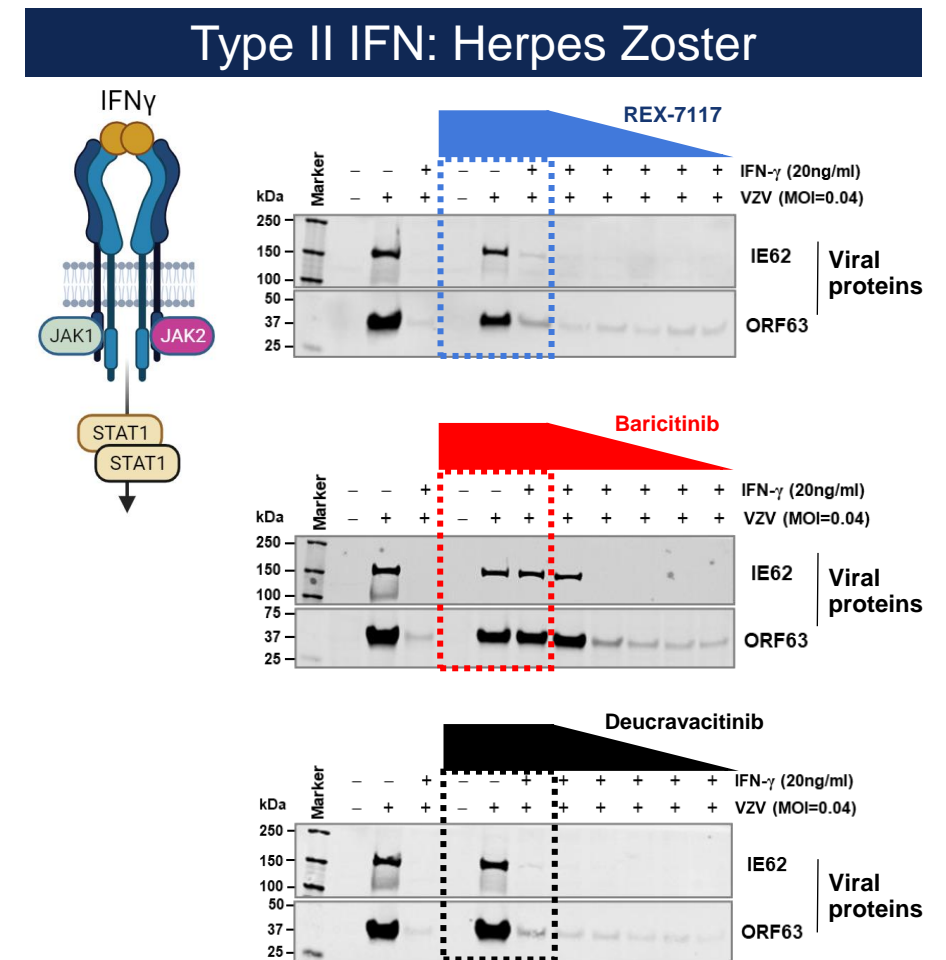
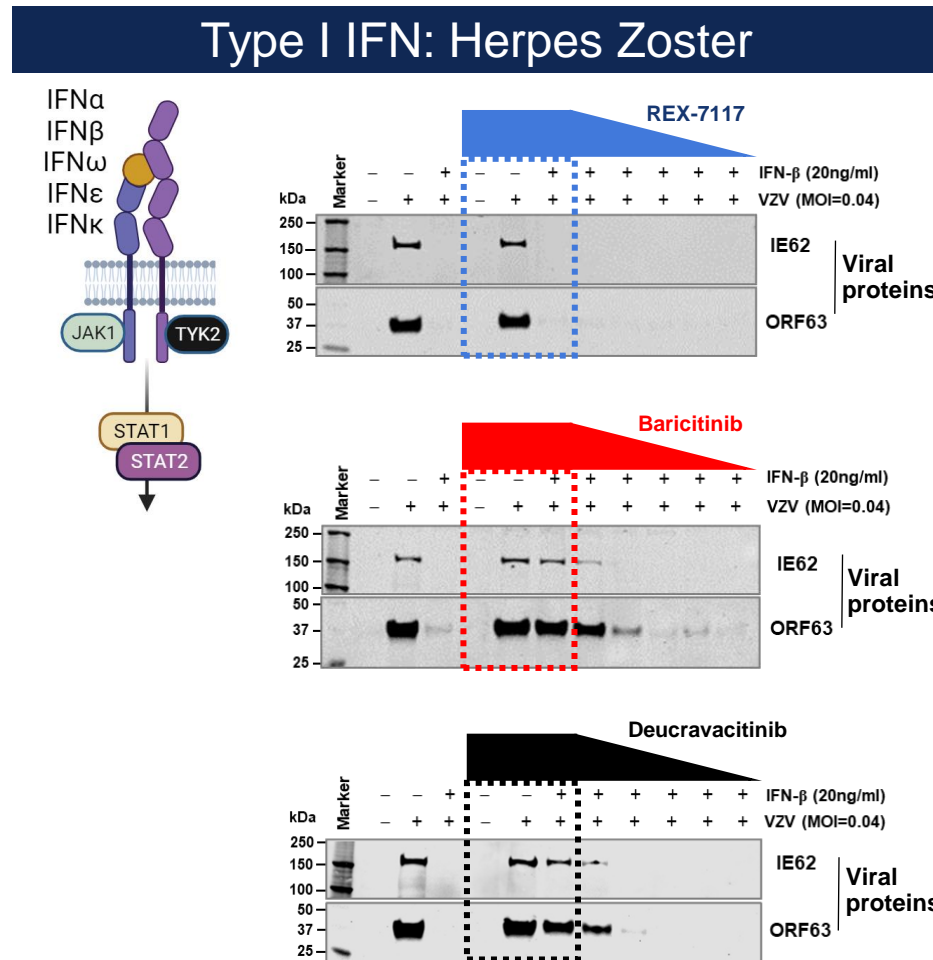
Selective STAT3 inhibitors have potential JAK/TYK2 safety differentiation advantages



# Selectively Targeting STAT3 Does Not Impair Interferon-Mediated Inhibition of VZV Viral Replication

Human retinal epithelial cells preincubated with STAT3 or JAK/TYK2 inhibitors then either IFN $\beta$  or IFN $\gamma$  cytokines, followed by VZV infection.

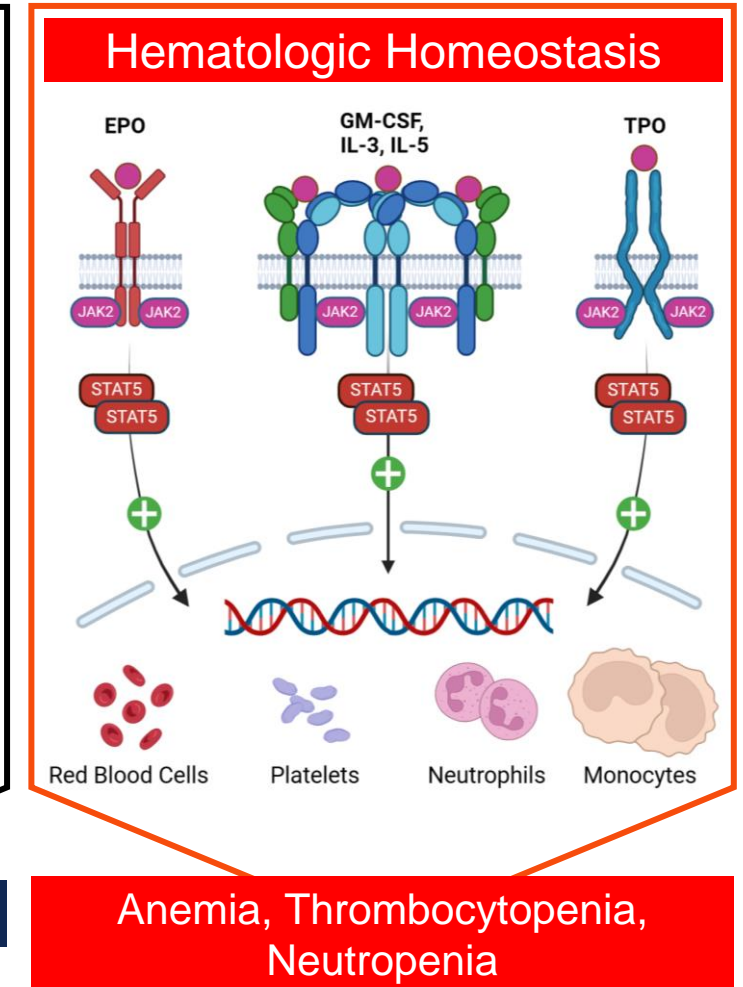
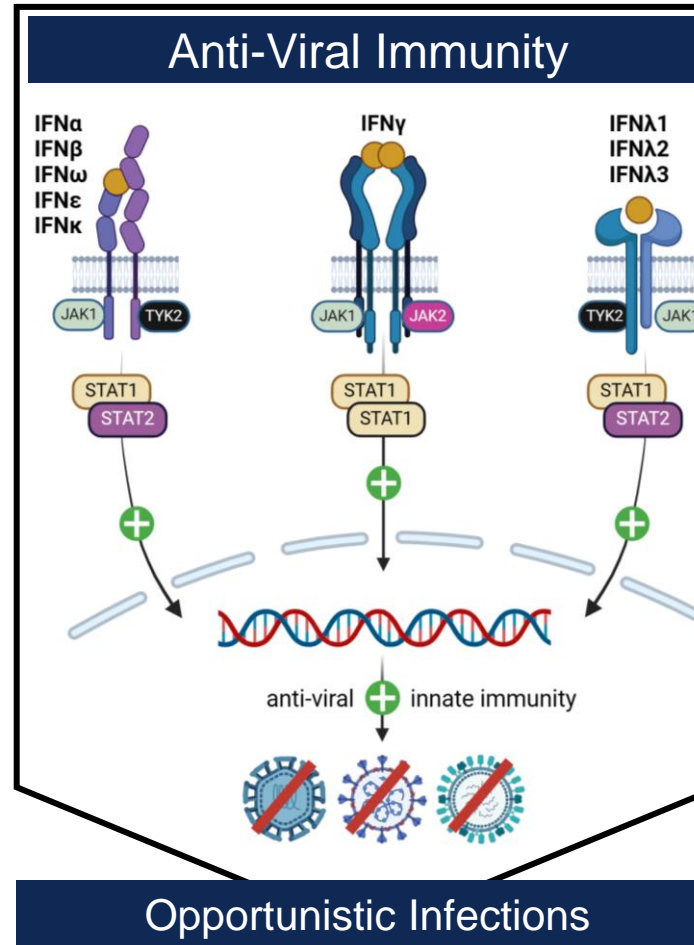
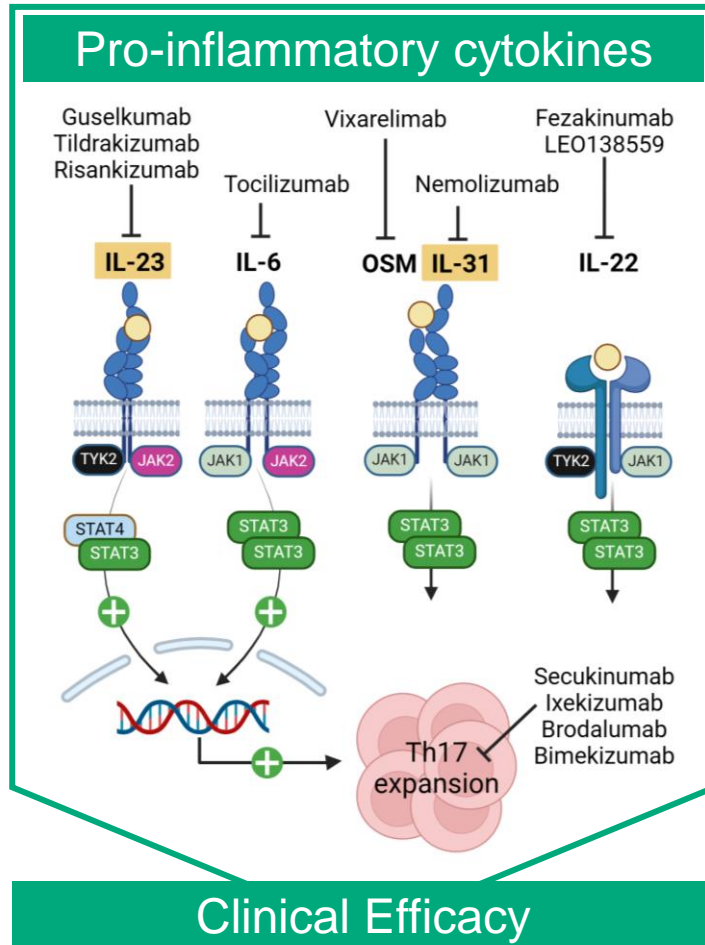
Measurement of viral IE62 and ORF63 protein expression 48hrs post-infection



STAT3 inhibition spares IFN dependent anti-viral immunity and differentiates from JAK/TYK2 therapies



# STAT3 Inhibition Selectively Targets Key Inflammatory Cytokines and Downstream Th17 Cell Pathogenesis



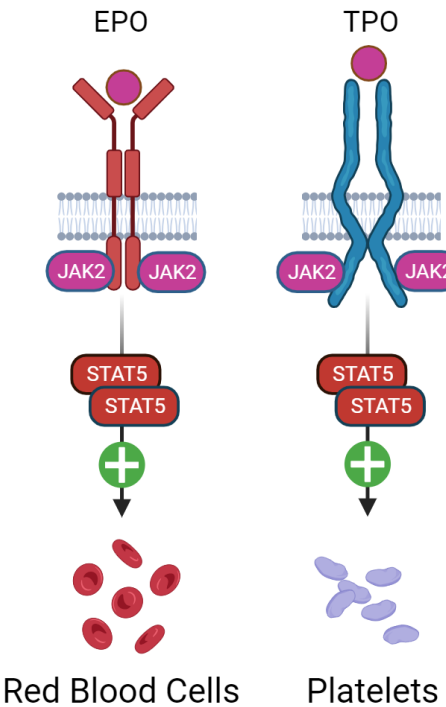
Selective STAT3 inhibitors have potential JAK/TYK2 safety differentiation advantages



# Targeting STAT3 Spares STAT5 Mediated Hematopoietic Signaling



## Hematology Homeostasis



Erythropoietin (EPO) or Thrombopoietin (TPO) mediated pSTAT5 signaling in reporter cell lines		Hematopoiesis		
		STAT3-driven Inflammation	Erythropoiesis	Thrombopoiesis
STAT3 Inhibitors		IL-6-Driven pSTAT3 Activation in PBMCs (IC <sub>50</sub> )	EPO-Induced STAT5-Driven Transcription (IC <sub>50</sub> )	TPO-Induced STAT5-Driven Transcription (IC <sub>50</sub> )
	REX-5376	6 nM	>10,000 nM	>10,000 nM
TYK2 Inhibitors	REX-7117	1 nM	>10,000 nM	>10,000 nM
	Deucravacitinib	140 nM	3,200 nM	250 nM
JAK Inhibitors	TAK-279	>10,000 nM	>10,000 nM	>10,000 nM
	Tofacitinib	110 nM	340 nM	200 nM
	Upadacitinib	48 nM	69 nM	20 nM
	Baricitinib	28 nM	55 nM	46 nM

Selectivity relative to PBMC pSTAT3 inhibition: >30X 10-30X <10X

JAK inhibitors impair hematopoietic signaling at equivalent concentrations to their anti-inflammatory mechanism of action



# Oral Selective STAT Inhibitors Offer The Potential For Biologics-Like Safety & Efficacy

- Recludix has generated orally available, potent and selective small molecule STAT3 inhibitors active against Th17 driven inflammation
- Selective STAT3 targeting has the potential for both enhanced efficacy and safety relative to JAK/TYK2 family inhibitors
- STAT3 inhibition has potential clinical applications across Th17 driven diseases, including Psoriasis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, and Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Recludix has created a discovery platform integrating multiple technologies facilitates drugging of previously 'undruggable' targets, including other STAT family members

Please visit poster #738 in Poster Session 2



# Thank you

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An abstract graphic on the right side of the slide, featuring a complex, interconnected network of blue circles and organic shapes, resembling a molecular structure or a network diagram. The colors range from light blue to dark blue, with some circles having a white keyhole icon inside them.

## Unlocking New Therapeutic Possibilities